



General Assembly

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31 January 2003Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 84 (e)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

*[on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/529/Add.5)]***57/241. International financial system and development***The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 55/186 of 20 December 2000 and 56/181 of 21 December 2001, both entitled "Towards a strengthened and stable international financial architecture responsive to the priorities of growth and development, especially in developing countries, and to the promotion of economic and social equity",

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by the heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,¹

Recalling further its resolution 56/210 B of 9 July 2002, in which it endorsed the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development, which was adopted by the Conference on 22 March 2002,² as well as the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"), which was adopted on 4 September 2002,³

Reiterating that success in meeting the objectives of development and poverty eradication depends on good governance within each country and at the international level, and stressing that sound economic policies, solid democratic institutions responsive to the needs of the people and improved infrastructure are the basis for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and employment creation, and that transparency in the financial, monetary and trading systems and the commitment to an open, equitable, rule-based, predictable and non-discriminatory multilateral trading and financial system are equally essential,

Emphasizing that the international financial system should support sustainable development, sustained economic growth and poverty reduction and allow for the mobilization, in a coherent manner, of all sources of financing for development,

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

³ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

including the mobilization of domestic resources, international flows, trade, official development assistance and external debt relief,

Expressing its concern about the fact that developing countries have made net outward transfers of financial resources over the last five years, and underlining the need for measures at the national and international levels to reverse this trend, while taking note of efforts to this end that have been made thus far,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,⁴

1. *Expresses its concern* about the difficulties of the present world economic situation, stresses the importance of confronting it through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions, and underlines the importance of continued efforts to improve global economic governance and strengthen the United Nations leadership role in promoting development;

2. *Stresses* the importance of strong domestic institutions to promote business activities and financial stability for the achievement of growth and development, inter alia, through sound macroeconomic policies and policies aimed at strengthening the regulatory systems of the corporate, financial and banking sectors;

3. *Stresses also* the special importance of creating an enabling international economic environment through strong cooperative efforts by all countries and institutions to promote equitable economic development in a world economy that benefits all people, and in this context invites developed countries, in particular major industrialized countries, which have significant weight in influencing world economic growth, when formulating their macroeconomic policies, to take into account their effects in terms of an external economic environment favourable to growth and development;

4. *Underlines* the importance of promoting financial stability, and reiterates that measures to mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of short-term capital flows and to improve transparency of and information about financial flows are important and must be considered;

5. *Notes* that important international efforts are under way to reform the international financial architecture, emphasizes that those efforts need to be sustained with greater transparency and with the effective participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and that one major objective of the reform is to enhance financing for development and poverty eradication, and underscores furthermore the commitment, set forth in paragraph 53 of the Monterrey Consensus,² to sound domestic financial sectors, which make a vital contribution to national development efforts, as an important component of an international financial architecture that is supportive of development;

6. *Takes note* of the communiqué of the joint International Monetary Fund/World Bank Development Committee of 28 September 2002, in particular its paragraph 10, on the need to identify pragmatic and innovative ways to enhance further the participation of developing countries and countries with economies in transition in international decision-making and norm-setting, and encourages all relevant international financial institutions to take concrete measures to this end;

⁴ A/57/151.

7. *Invites* the International Monetary Fund to continue its work on quotas, and welcomes the continuing consideration by the Fund of its quota review and the reiteration by the International Monetary and Financial Committee that the Fund should have adequate resources to fulfil its financial responsibilities and that quotas should reflect developments in the international economy;

8. *Underlines* the importance of adopting effective measures, including new financial mechanisms, as appropriate, to support the efforts of developing countries to achieve sustained economic growth, sustainable development, poverty reduction and the strengthening of their democratic systems, while reaffirming that each country has primary responsibility for its own economic and social development, and that national policies have the leading role in the development process;

9. *Stresses* the need for multilateral financial institutions, in providing policy advice and financial support, to work on the basis of sound, nationally-owned paths of reform that take into account the needs of the poor and efforts to reduce poverty, and to pay due regard to the special needs and implementing capacities of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, aiming at economic growth and sustainable development, and that the advice should take into account social costs of adjustment programmes, which should be designed to minimize negative impacts on the vulnerable segments of society, and underscores the importance in this regard of gender-sensitive employment and poverty eradication policies and strategies;

10. *Invites* the multilateral, regional and subregional development institutions to complement national efforts to strengthen domestic financial and regulatory systems with a view to creating a transparent, stable and predictable investment climate, thus attracting and enhancing inflows of productive capital, thereby contributing to increasing economic growth and eradicating poverty;

11. *Invites* the multilateral and regional development banks to continue to play a vital role in serving the development needs of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, to contribute to providing an adequate supply of finance to countries that are challenged by poverty, follow sound economic policies and may lack adequate access to capital markets, and to mitigate the impact of excessive volatility of financial markets, and underlines that strengthened regional development banks and subregional financial institutions add flexible financial support to national and regional development efforts, enhancing ownership and overall efficiency, and that they serve as a vital source of knowledge and expertise on economic growth and development for their developing member countries;

12. *Stresses* the need for structural reforms to strengthen corporate governance, accounting and auditing, in particular when inadequate policies can have systemic consequences;

13. *Emphasizes* that it is essential to ensure the effective and equitable participation of developing countries in the formulation of financial standards and codes, and in this regard underscores that it is also essential to ensure implementation, on a voluntary and progressive basis, as a contribution to reducing vulnerability to financial crisis and contagion, and stresses the need for the International Monetary Fund to strengthen further its surveillance of all economies, with particular attention to short-term capital flows and their impact;

14. *Notes* the impact of financial crisis or risk of contagion in developing countries and countries with economies in transition, regardless of their size, and in

this regard underlines the need to ensure that the international financial institutions, including the International Monetary Fund, have a suitable array of financial facilities and resources to respond in a timely and appropriate way in accordance with their policies:

15. *Stresses*, in the consideration of any new debt resolution mechanism, the importance of a broad discussion in the appropriate forums, with the participation of all interested actors, welcomes the steps taken by the international financial institutions to take into account social aspects and the borrowing costs for developing countries, encourages them to continue their efforts in that regard, and reiterates that the adoption of such a mechanism should not preclude emergency financing in times of crisis;

16. *Encourages* the exploration of ways of generating new public and private innovative sources of finance for development purposes, provided that those sources do not unduly burden developing countries, and takes note of the proposal of using special drawing rights allocations for development purposes, set forth in paragraph 44 of the Monterrey Consensus;

17. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the implementation of the present resolution;

18. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Macroeconomic policy questions", the sub-item entitled "International financial system and development".

78th plenary meeting
20 December 2002



General Assembly

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7 February 2003

Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 84 (f)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/529/Add.6)]

57/242. Preparations for the International Ministerial Conference on Transit Transport Cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ in which heads of State and Government recognized the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries, urged both bilateral and multilateral donors to increase financial and technical assistance to that group of countries in order to meet their particular development needs and to help them to overcome the impediments of geography by improving their transit transport systems, and resolved to create an environment, at the national and global level alike, conducive to development and to the elimination of poverty,

Recalling also its resolution 56/180 of 21 December 2001, in which it requested the Secretary-General, within the existing resources of the programme budget for the biennium 2002–2003 and voluntary contributions, to convene in 2003 an international ministerial meeting of landlocked and transit developing countries and donor countries and international financial and development institutions on transit transport cooperation,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General entitled “Specific actions related to the particular needs and problems of landlocked developing countries: preparatory process for the International Ministerial Meeting on Transit Transport Cooperation”,²

1. *Welcomes and accepts* the generous offer of the Government of Kazakhstan to host the international meeting referred to in resolution 56/180, which is henceforth to be known as the International Ministerial Conference of Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Donor Countries and International Financial and Development Institutions on Transit Transport Cooperation;

2. *Decides* that the International Ministerial Conference should be convened at Almaty on 28 and 29 August 2003;

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² A/57/340.

3. *Also decides* that the open-ended intergovernmental preparatory committee for the Conference will hold two sessions, that the sixth Meeting of Governmental Experts from Landlocked and Transit Developing Countries and Representatives of Donor Countries and Financial and Development Institutions, to be held in New York from 23 to 27 June 2003, will serve as the first session and will address both substantive and organizational matters, including those relating to the election of the bureau and the format of the Conference, and that the Meeting of Senior Officials, to be held at Almaty from 25 to 27 August 2003, will serve as the second session;

4. *Further decides* that the intergovernmental preparatory committee shall have a bureau consisting of ten representatives of Member States elected on the basis of equitable geographical representation;

5. *Designates* the High Representative for the Least Developed Countries, Landlocked Developing Countries and Small Island Developing States as the Secretary-General of the Conference;

6. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference, in close cooperation with the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the World Bank, to organize all the sessions of the intergovernmental preparatory committee;

7. *Also requests* the Secretary-General of the Conference, in close cooperation with the regional commissions, to organize intergovernmental regional and subregional meetings, where applicable, and decides that these regional and subregional meetings should finalize their work at the latest by April 2003 in order to make a substantive contribution to the work of the intergovernmental preparatory committee;

8. *Invites* the Secretary-General of the Conference to make the necessary arrangements, on the basis of consultations with Member States, to facilitate the meaningful participation of civil society, including the private sector, in the preparatory process and in the Conference itself, in accordance with the rules of procedure of the Economic and Social Council;

9. *Invites* the organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, including the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development and the regional commissions, the international financial institutions, in particular the World Bank, and other relevant regional and international organizations and the international community to provide the necessary substantive, financial and technical support to the preparatory process and organization of the Conference and to participate actively therein;

10. *Requests* the Secretary-General of the United Nations to submit a report on the outcomes of the regional and subregional meetings, prepared in consultation with relevant regional and international organizations, for the consideration of the preparatory committee, no later than 15 May 2003;

11. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to seek voluntary contributions to facilitate the preparations for the Conference and, in particular, the participation of representatives of landlocked developing countries, transit developing countries and the least developed countries in the intergovernmental preparatory meetings and in the Conference itself;

12. *Further requests* the Secretary-General, with the assistance of concerned organizations and bodies of the United Nations system, to launch a public information campaign, within the existing resources of the programme budget for

the biennium 2002–2003 and with voluntary contributions, to raise public awareness of the objectives and significance of the Conference;

13. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit a report to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the outcome of the Conference.

*78th plenary meeting
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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 85

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/530)]

57/243. Industrial development cooperation

The General Assembly,

Recalling its resolutions 46/151 of 18 December 1991, 49/108 of 19 December 1994, 51/170 of 16 December 1996, 53/177 of 15 December 1998 and 55/187 of 20 December 2000 on industrial development cooperation,

Recalling also the United Nations Millennium Declaration adopted by heads of State and Government on 8 September 2000,¹

Reaffirming the outcomes of the Fourth Ministerial Conference of the World Trade Organization, held at Doha from 9 to 14 November 2001,² the Third United Nations Conference on the Least Developed Countries, held at Brussels from 14 to 20 May 2001,³ the International Conference on Financing for Development, held at Monterrey, Mexico, from 18 to 22 March 2002,⁴ and the World Summit on Sustainable Development, held at Johannesburg, South Africa, from 26 August to 4 September 2002,⁵

Noting that the United Nations Industrial Development Organization has been awarded by the Global Environment Facility Council the status of an executing agency with expanded opportunities of the Global Environment Facility,

Recognizing the role of the business community, including the private sector, in enhancing the dynamic process of the development of the industrial sector, and underlining the importance of the benefits of foreign direct investment in that process,

Recognizing also the importance of the transfer of technology to the developing countries and countries with economies in transition as an effective

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² A/C.2/56/7, annex.

³ A/CONF.191/11 and 12.

⁴ *Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

⁵ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

means of international cooperation in the pursuit of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Taking note of the report of the Director-General of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization,⁶ and welcoming the process of reform that has led to the more efficient work of the organization and the value of the conclusions contained therein, and encourages the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to enhance its effectiveness,

1. *Reiterates* that industrialization is a key element in the promotion of the sustainable development of developing countries and countries with economies in transition and in the creation of productive employment, value-added income generation and, thus, the eradication of poverty, as well as in the facilitation of social integration, including the integration of women into the development process;

2. *Underlines* the importance of industrial development cooperation and a positive investment and business climate at the international, regional, subregional and national levels in promoting the expansion, diversification and modernization of productive capacities in developing countries and countries with economies in transition;

3. *Emphasizes* the necessity of a favourable international and national environment for the industrialization of developing countries, and urges all Governments to adopt and to implement development policies and strategies that promote, within a framework of transparent and accountable industrialization policies, inter alia, enterprise development, foreign direct investment, technological adaptation and innovation, expanded access to markets and effective use of official development assistance to enable developing countries to enhance an environment that is attractive to investment, so as to augment and supplement domestic resources for the expansion, diversification and modernization of their industrial production capacity in the context of an open, equitable, non-discriminatory, transparent, multilateral and rule-based international trading system;

4. *Confirms* the contribution of industry to social development, especially in the context of the linkages between industry and agriculture, and notes that, within the totality of these interlinkages, industry serves as a powerful source of the employment generation, income creation and social integration required for the eradication of poverty;

5. *Acknowledges* the interlinkage of globalization and interdependence, and reiterates the importance of the transfer of technology to developing countries and countries with economies in transition as an effective means of international cooperation in the field of industrial development;

6. *Calls* for the continuing use of official development assistance for industrial development in the developing countries and countries with economies in transition, calls upon donor countries and recipient countries to continue to cooperate in their efforts to achieve greater efficiency and effectiveness of official development assistance resources devoted to industrial development cooperation and to support the efforts of developing countries and countries with economies in transition to promote industrial development cooperation among themselves, and underlines the importance of mobilizing funds for industrial development at the

⁶ See A/57/184.

country level, including private funding and funds from relevant development finance institutions;

7. *Reiterates* the importance of cooperation and coordination within the United Nations system in providing effective support for the sustainable industrial development of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, and calls upon the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to carry out its central role in the field of industrial development according to its mandate;

8. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to continue to enhance its effectiveness, relevance and development impact by, inter alia, strengthening its cooperation with other institutions of the United Nations system at all levels;

9. *Calls upon* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to participate actively in coordination at the field level through the common country assessment and the United Nations Development Assistance Framework processes and sectorwide approaches;

10. *Welcomes* the membership of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization in the United Nations Development Group;

11. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to implement appropriate projects funded through the Global Environment Facility, particularly where these involve the transfer of technology;

12. *Welcomes* the current discussions among the States members of the United Nations Industrial Development Organization on programme priorities and the substance of programmes, aimed at helping the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to become a more focused, effective and efficient organization capable of delivering concrete outcomes, and to gain better recognition and stronger support in the international community;

13. *Requests* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to facilitate industrial development with emphasis on initiatives to support micro, small and medium-sized enterprises of developing countries and countries with economies in transition, in particular least developed countries and landlocked developing countries;

14. *Encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to contribute actively to the achievement of the objectives of the New Partnership for Africa's Development, with a view to strengthening the industrialization process in Africa;

15. *Also encourages* the United Nations Industrial Development Organization to further develop its global forum capacity according to its mandate, with the aim of enhancing, in the context of the globalization process, a common understanding of global and regional industrial sector issues and their impact on poverty eradication and sustainable development, and calls for further strengthening of the demand-driven integrated programme approach at the field level;

16. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution.

78th plenary meeting
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General Assembly

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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

*[on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/530)]***57/244. Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin***The General Assembly,*

Recalling its resolutions 54/205 of 22 December 1999 on the prevention of corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds, 55/61 of 4 December 2000 on an effective international legal instrument against corruption, 55/188 of 20 December 2000 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and illegal transfer of funds and repatriation of such funds to the countries of origin and 56/186 of 21 December 2001 on preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds to the countries of origin,

Deeply concerned about the seriousness of problems posed by corrupt practices and transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin, which may endanger the stability and security of societies, undermine the values of democracy and civil ethics and jeopardize social, economic and political development, particularly when an inadequate national and international response leads to impunity,

Recalling the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,¹ which underlined that fighting corruption at all levels is a priority,

Underlining the fact that preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such funds is an important element in the effective mobilization and allocation of resources for development in affected developing countries and in supporting their aims of poverty eradication and sustainable development,

Emphasizing the responsibility of Governments to adopt policies at the national and international levels aimed at preventing and combating corrupt practices, transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin and facilitating the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin,

Recognizing the importance of international cooperation and instruments of international and national laws and legislation for combating corruption, bribery and money-laundering in international commercial transactions,

¹ Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico 18–22 March 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

1. *Takes note* of the report of the Secretary-General on prevention of corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin;²

2. *Encourages* all Governments to combat corruption, bribery, money-laundering and the transfer of illicitly acquired funds and assets and to work for the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin, after request and due process, and welcomes the actions at the national and international levels taken by some Governments in this regard;

3. *Notes* the ongoing work of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Negotiation of a Convention against Corruption, whose terms of reference were adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 56/260 of 31 January 2002, and urges an early completion of those negotiations to allow for the adoption of the convention by the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session, and the celebration of the high-level political conference, to be held in Mexico by the end of 2003, for the purpose of signing the convention;

4. *Calls* for all efforts to promote good public and corporate governance at all levels, which is essential for sustained economic growth, poverty eradication and sustainable development worldwide;

5. *Also calls*, while recognizing the importance of national measures, for further international cooperation, inter alia, through the United Nations system, in support of efforts by Governments to prevent and address the transfer of funds of illicit origin, as well as to return such funds and assets to the countries of origin;

6. *Requests* the international community to support national efforts to strengthen human and institutional capacity and regulatory frameworks for preventing corruption, bribery, money laundering and the transfer of funds and assets of illicit origin, and to assist in the return of such funds and assets to the countries of origin;

7. *Requests* the Secretary-General to report to the General Assembly on this matter at its fifty-eighth session;

8. *Decides* to keep the matter under review and to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session a sub-item entitled "Preventing and combating corrupt practices and transfer of funds of illicit origin and returning such assets to the countries of origin" under the item entitled "Sectoral policy questions".

78th plenary meeting
20 December 2002

² A/57/158 and Add.1 and 2.



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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

*[on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/531/Add.5)]***57/245. International Year of Mountains, 2002***The General Assembly,**Recalling* its resolution 53/24 of 10 November 1998, in which it proclaimed 2002 as the International Year of Mountains,*Recalling also* its resolution 55/189 of 20 December 2000,*Recognizing* chapter 13 of Agenda 21¹ and all relevant paragraphs of the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation"),² in particular paragraph 42 thereof, as the overall policy frameworks for sustainable mountain development,*Noting* the voluntary International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions, launched during the World Summit on Sustainable Development with the committed support of twenty-nine countries, sixteen intergovernmental organizations and sixteen organizations from the major groups, as an important approach to addressing the various interrelated dimensions of sustainable mountain development,*Taking note* of the Bishkek Mountain Platform, the outcome document of the Bishkek Global Mountain Summit, held at Bishkek from 28 October to 1 November 2002, which was the concluding event of the International Year of Mountains,

1. *Takes note* of the interim report transmitted by the Secretary-General on the International Year of Mountains, 2002;³

2. *Welcomes* the success achieved during the International Year of Mountains, during which numerous activities and initiatives were undertaken at all levels, including major international meetings held in Bhutan, Canada, Ecuador, Germany, India, Italy, Kyrgyzstan, Nepal, Peru and Switzerland, which catalysed a

¹ Report of the United Nations Conference on Environment and Development, Rio de Janeiro, 3-14 June 1992 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.93.I.8 and corrigenda), vol. I: Resolutions adopted by the Conference, resolution 1, annex II.

² Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August-4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 2, annex.

³ A/57/188.

strengthened interest for sustainable development and poverty eradication in mountain regions;

3. *Recommends* that the experience gained during the International Year of Mountains be valued in the context of an appropriate follow-up;

4. *Notes with appreciation* the effective role played by Governments, as well as major groups, academic institutions and international organizations and agencies, in the activities related to the International Year of Mountains, including the establishment of seventy-four national committees;

5. *Also notes with appreciation* the work undertaken by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as the lead agency for the International Year of Mountains, as well as the valuable contributions made by the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, the United Nations Development Programme and the United Nations Children's Fund;

6. *Encourages* Governments, the United Nations system, the international financial institutions, the Global Environment Facility, within its mandate, and all relevant stakeholders from civil society organizations and the private sector to provide support, including through voluntary financial contributions, to the local, national and international programmes and projects resulting from the International Year of Mountains;

7. *Invites* the international community and other relevant partners to consider joining the voluntary International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions;

8. *Notes* that all stakeholders in the voluntary International Partnership for Sustainable Development in Mountain Regions have initiated a consultative process, with a view to determining the best options for further assisting stakeholders in the implementation of the Partnership, including through consideration of the offer made by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations to host a secretariat financed through voluntary contributions;

9. *Encourages* all relevant entities of the United Nations system, within their respective mandates, to continue their constructive collaboration in the context of the follow-up to the International Year of Mountains, taking into account the inter-agency group on mountains, and the need for the further involvement of the United Nations system, in particular the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, the United Nations Environment Programme, the United Nations University, the United Nations Development Programme, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund, international financial institutions and other relevant international organizations, consistent with the mandates specified in the Bishkek Mountain Platform;

10. *Decides* to designate 11 December as International Mountain Day, as from 11 December 2003, and encourages the international community to organize on this day events at all levels to highlight the importance of sustainable mountain development;

11. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session a report on the achievements of the International Year of

Mountains, under a sub-item entitled "Sustainable mountain development" of the item entitled "Environment and sustainable development".

*78th plenary meeting
20 December 2002*



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Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/531/Add.1)]

57/246. Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming the importance and continuing validity of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, contained in the annex to its resolution S-18/3 of 1 May 1990, and of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade, contained in the annex to its resolution 45/199 of 21 December 1990,

Recalling its resolutions 54/206 of 22 December 1999, 55/190 of 20 December 2000 and 56/191 of 21 December 2001,

Recalling also the outcomes of all major United Nations conferences and summit meetings held since the beginning of the 1990s,

Reaffirming the United Nations Millennium Declaration,¹ in particular the targets and commitments relating to development and poverty eradication,

Taking note of the report of the Secretary-General,²

1. *Conveys its appreciation* to the President of the General Assembly for having undertaken consultations with Member States, as foreseen in its resolution 54/206, on the draft text of an international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium submitted by the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-fifth session;

2. *Decides* that a final decision on the need for an international development strategy for the first decade of the new millennium will be taken by the General

¹ See resolution 55/2.

² A/57/216 and Corr.1.

Assembly at its fifty-eighth session on the basis of the outcome of the ad hoc working group on the integrated and coordinated implementation of and follow-up to the outcomes of the major United Nations conferences and summit meetings in the economic, social and related fields;

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to provide the General Assembly at its fifty-eighth session with an overview of the challenges and constraints to, as well as the progress made towards, the achievement of the major development goals and objectives adopted by the United Nations during the past decade;

4. *Decides* to include in the provisional agenda of its fifty-eighth session, under the item entitled "Sustainable development and international economic cooperation", the sub-item entitled "Implementation of the Declaration on International Economic Cooperation, in particular the Revitalization of Economic Growth and Development of the Developing Countries, and implementation of the International Development Strategy for the Fourth United Nations Development Decade".

*78th plenary meeting
20 December 2002*



General Assembly

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Fifty-seventh session
Agenda item 86 (b)

Resolution adopted by the General Assembly

[on the report of the Second Committee (A/57/531/Add.2)]

57/247. Integration of the economies in transition into the world economy

The General Assembly,

Reaffirming its resolutions 47/187 of 22 December 1992, 48/181 of 21 December 1993, 49/106 of 19 December 1994, 51/175 of 6 December 1996, 53/179 of 15 December 1998 and 55/191 of 20 December 2000,

Reaffirming also the importance of the outcomes of the International Conference on Financing for Development¹ and the World Summit on Sustainable Development,²

Reaffirming further the need for the full integration of the countries with economies in transition into the world economy,

Taking note with appreciation of the report of the Secretary-General,³

Noting the progress made in those countries towards achieving macroeconomic and financial stability and economic growth in the course of structural reforms and the need to sustain those positive trends in the future,

Noting also that in some economies in transition progress has been more difficult and that international assistance is still needed to support their efforts in further building solid social and economic institutions, and to ensure that they are fully integrated into the world economy,

Recognizing the difficulties faced by the countries with economies in transition in responding adequately to the challenges of globalization, including in the field of information and communication technologies, and the need to enhance their capacity to utilize effectively the benefits and mitigate the negative implications of globalization,

¹ Report of the International Conference on Financing for Development, Monterrey, Mexico, 18–22 March 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.02.II.A.7), chap. I, resolution 1, annex.

² Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002 (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution 1, annex, and resolution 2, annex.

³ A/57/288.

Recognizing also the continuing need to ensure favourable conditions for market access of exports from countries with economies in transition, in accordance with multilateral trade agreements,

Recognizing further the important role foreign direct investment should play in those countries, and stressing the need to create an enabling environment, both domestically and internationally, to attract more foreign direct investment to those countries,

Noting the aspiration of the countries with economies in transition towards the further development of regional and interregional cooperation,

1. *Welcomes* the measures taken by the organizations of the United Nations system to implement General Assembly resolutions on the integration of the economies in transition into the world economy;

2. *Calls upon* the organizations of the United Nations system, including the Bretton Woods institutions, in collaboration with relevant non-United Nations multilateral and regional institutions, to continue to conduct analytical activities and provide policy advice and technical assistance to the Governments of the countries with economies in transition aimed at strengthening the social, legal and political framework for completing market-oriented reforms with a view to sustaining the positive trends and reversing any declines in the economic and social development of those countries, and, in this regard, emphasizes the importance of their further integration into the world economy, taking into account, inter alia, the relevant provisions of the Monterrey Consensus of the International Conference on Financing for Development,⁴ the Johannesburg Declaration on Sustainable Development⁴ and the Plan of Implementation of the World Summit on Sustainable Development ("Johannesburg Plan of Implementation");⁵

3. *Requests* the Secretary-General to submit to the General Assembly at its fifty-ninth session a report on the implementation of the present resolution, with particular focus on an analysis that would determine the progress achieved in the integration of countries with economies in transition into the world economy.

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⁴ *Report of the World Summit on Sustainable Development, Johannesburg, South Africa, 26 August–4 September 2002* (United Nations publication, Sales No. E.03.II.A.1 and corrigendum), chap. I, resolution I, annex.

⁵ *Ibid.*, resolution 2, annex.